EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Roman question was the all-pervading topic of the Continental journals, and of course had been the main cause of the panic which had agitated the Paris Bourse for several days preceding the departure of the Persia. The panic, however, had materially subsided when the steamer left, and prices had somewhat re-covered, but confidence had by no means been re-established. The following proclamation had been issued by the National Roman Junta:—

re-established. The following proclamation had been issued by the National Roman Junta:

— ROME, Sept. 22, 1856.—Bemans:—The Government of the kingdom of Italy has adopted great military presentions to prevent any violation of the international soligations. The combageneies against which such precautions have been taken have never entered into our calculations, and fasthful to our convictions, expressed in our acts, we must decline all responsibility on this account. But it the Italian Government our posses such contingenties from regard to its obligations under the September conventions, we must centine ourselves to exclude all doubt as far as regards ourselves. Our duly cannot go beyond this. If we could not approve such designs should they be carried out, our hearts will not allow us to forget that those who would aid us are our brothers and ardent patriots. What then, are we to do in view of each a contingency? Must we associate ourselves with facts not in accordance with our programme, or must the great Roman Liberal party remain insensible? How maintain its impecetable organization, and yet allow the forces of the nation to be diviced favoltwo camps, if not hostile to each other, at least having foreign alms? Neither one nor the other. After mature reflection, we have felt bound to decide upon standing aside, in order to offer no obstacle. We are confident, however, that the charity of our fellow-citizens will not cease for a moment its contributions to the relief of the misery endurad by many of our brethren who have been driven away and are suffering in many ways under Government persecution. Rome has never been indifferent to this duty towards so many of her deserving sons, and the special commission which long formed part of our organization will not certainly be released the support of othe periodical and extraordinary contributions in aid of this philanthropic work. This commission will continue its labors, with the assistance of the heads of the liberal sections. Such are the measures required by t

A Secret Letter from Napoleon.

The Globe prints the following letter of Napoleon III, which, says the Globe, has never hitherto been published, and a copy of which we have obtained from an authentic source at Berlin. It is very curious, as it shows the views which the French Emperor entertained (or at least which he wished the public to believe he entertained) a year ago, in regard to the annexa-tions of Prussia. It was the letter which caused M. Drouyn de Lhuys to resign his office of Min-ister of Foreign A Tries. ister of Foreign Affairs:-

ister of Foreign Affairs:—

"August 12, 1866.—My dear Monsieur de Lavalette:—I call your serious attention to the following facts:—In the midst of the conversation gybich took place between Benedetti* and M. de Bismark, M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the idea to send to Bertin a draft of a convention on the subject of the compensations to which we may be entitled.

"This Convention, in my opinion, ought to have been kept secret; but it has been noised abroad, and the newspapers go to the length of saying that the provinces of the Rhine have been refused to us.

"It results from my conversation with Benedetti, that we should have all Germany against us for a very small advantage.

"It is should have all Germany against between small advantage.

"It is important not to let public opinion go astray on this point. Get these rumors contradicted very energelically in the newspapers. I have written in this sense to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. He sends me today the Correspondence Havas, which I enclose. The true interest of France is not to obtain an insignificant aggrandizement of territory, but to aid Germany to constitute herself in the manner most favorable to our interests and to those of Europe.

"Receive the assurance of my sincere friendship."

"NAPOLEON.

* French Ambassador at Berlin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Voice from the Tomb-Ex-President Buchanan is Disinterred, Joinsa Philadelphia Fire Engine, and Makes a Speech-He Acknowledges that He Looks to the Past More Than to the Fature.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 .- The Schuylkill Hose and Hook and Ladder Company of Philadelphia visited ex-President Buchauan at Wheatland this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. They were kindly received, and before parting he was presented with one of the badges of the Company. Shortly atterwards a delegation of the United States Hose Company of Philadelphia and the Union Fire Company of Lancaster repaired to Wheatland, where Mr. Buchanan was presented with a photographic group of the members of the United States Hose Company.

Mr. Buckwalter, in a few appropriate remarks, stated the object of the visit, as well as the regard entertained for the ex-President by his firemen friends in Philadelphia. He concluded by begging his acceptance of the testimonial, and wished him health and every happiness that this life can afford. Mr. Buchanan replied:-'Gentlemen, I am very happy to receive this bright and beautiful morning, and I shall always be happy to receive the visits of my fel-low-citizens. I have just received a company of firemen from the city of Philadelphia, who made me a member of their organization by presenting me with one of their badges. I do not know whether I can become a member of two fire companies or not.

I could not help admiring the very fine-looking set of firemen who have just retired, and in beholding you I can see their counterparthale, hearty, cheerful men. Gentlemen, may you live long and enjoy yourselves, and may your fire companies flourish and continue to be the pride of Philadelphia. It has been called a provincial city by New Yorkers, but her firemen and her citizens stand pre-eminent in good and and her citizens stand pre-eminent in good and noble deeds, and I hope they will continue to do so as long as the Union shall last." He concluded his remarks by saying, "I shall bang this frame upon my wall. I consider it agreat honor to receive it, and an honor to keep it. Will you walk in, gentlemen ?"

The party of course accepted the invitation. and before being conducted to the reception-room accepted the hospitalities which were tendered in good old-fashioned Lancaster county style. A quarter of an hour was passed in conduring which Mr. Buchanan said he was now in the seventy-seventh year of his ago, and he looks more upon tire past than to the . Upon the rising generation, he con-depends the stability of our Government; and if those of the present age and ages to come could have the wisdom of those who lived in the earlier days of the republic, they might well

The ex-President at the parting shook each visitor by the hand and said, "God bless you all," The scene was brief, but very impressive. Mr. Buchanan's health has improved recently.—
N. Y. Heraid.

_A woman was taken to the lock-up in Providence the other day for drunkenness, wearing a shawl worth \$75-a strange combi-nation of good and bad habits.

-Thirty new wells are going down in the vicinity of Pithole at present. This does not look as though the place was affected with the 'dry rot."

A WORD FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Hardly any sick man gets well without having, now and then, what the nurse calls a pull-back. The American people, rapidly getting over its long disease, has just had a pull-back. There's no reason to be discouraged. The cure will go on.

We pointed out, in a recent article, how inconsistent and absurd it was to suppose that a few battles had converted the whole American people into Abolitionists. The late elections are a comment on that text. Brought squarely to the test. Objectant yet be just on her own to the test, Ohio cannot yet be just on her own soil. That same population would see the necessity of giving to the South Carolina negro the bailot. Without that they know the Union would not be safe. Selfishness dictates justice in the reconstruction of the South; but the sense of justice is not keen enough to protect the negroes at home—so Ohio rejects her equal suf-frage amendment. Pennsylvania, always for sale and in the market, has been snapped up by an eager purchaser in the wrong party. Some critics insist that these changes are

Some critics insist that these changes are owing to temperance movements in one place, financial soreness in another, and mistaken nominations in a third. All these causes doubtless were acting; but the primary and most efficient cause is that the leaders of the dominant party—the people's teachers—bave never taught their followers one single lesson of justice. From Mr. Lincoln down to the last canvass speaker, the cry and the argument has been, "Do thus much to save the party. Dole out this and this measure of justice, not for its own sake, but because we must. The party needs it."

A people drugged with such opiates, the moment the burden of the war and the weight of danger is taken off, springs back to its old race haired. Hence the easy victory of the Rebels in Ohio and Pennsylvania. While a large portion of the people has been ready for any measure of justice, and would "have followed Lincold to any height of national honor, another portion, poisoned by his infiellity to principle, has remained in just that equivocal state of mind that left them an easy prey to the Pendletons and the Vallandighams. Wade reaps to-day the harvest of that party atheism which he has sometimes countenanced, and which his later and general fieldity has not sufficed to he has sometimes countenanced, and which his later and general fidelity has not sufficed to

later and general fidelity has not sufficed to neutralize.

What shall we do? Press bravely on. Impeach the traitor of the White House. Men with white lips, who fancy themselves statesmen, cry "Oh, no! that will create sympathy for him and wreck the party," Utter want of self-respect has wrecked the party, and nothing else. To bear blows unresistingly may be clear duty for an individual—it is death to a party. The pation has gazed and seen Johnson insult and defy Congress. Men concluded that Congeess is either too stupid to understand or too pusillanimous to resent the insult. The panaces pusilianimous to resent the insuit. The panacea that Senators and Governors propose now is that we go on and invite more Presidential in-

that Senators and Governors propose now is that we go on and invite more Presidential insult, in hope that so the people will pity Congress and hate Johnson. It is a fatal policy. Such pity passes soon into contempt. The old Whig party marched to its grave in the fond conceit that its patience would win sympathy. It found too late that the masses distrusted its foes, but despised a Whig.

Nothing but daring, courage, gallantry, will win back popular sympathy. Hang out the banner of impartial suffrage and Rebei disfranchisement on the outmost wall. Throttle the President. Clean out the nest of unclean birds—the Cabinet. Rally patriotism to the front. The disheartening of Bull Run was never wholly cured until Grant moved on Richmond. Teach men to forget Ohio and Pennsylvania in the blaze of a fiercer onset.

Every other policy is death—slow death. Slave masters despised the Whig because they saw he feared them. They respected the Abolitionist because they saw he defled them. Republicans will find that the same feelings are at work now. As an eloquent Western man says, "We have abolished the slave, We have not abolished the slave, We have not abolished the slave. We have not abolished the sawed us heretofore is our only reliance now. It will cow Rebeis alike in Carolina and Ohio; and it will teach, rally, and unite the people. No man doubts that the North really means to it will teach, rally, and unite the people. No man doubts that the North really means to exact the full results of its victory. Act to day so as to convince the South that this is truer now than ever before. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

A Little Boy Roasted to Death in a Burning Building - Heroic Conduct of the Child's Mother,

Yesterday forenoon a fire occurred at No. 590 Yesterday forenoon a fire occurred at No. 590 Burnside street, near Thirty-first, which resulted fatally to a little boy, son of a Mrs. Germain, who resided at the above-named place. While performing her domestic duties Mrs. Germain had occasion to go up stairs, leaving her children, three in number, playing in the kitchen about the stove. Scarcely lifteen minutes had elapsed, when she heard screams of terror in the room below, and hurrying down, discovered the kitchen all in flames and her children huddled in one corner screaming for assistance. With that determination which only a mother has when her offspring are in danger, she rushed through the spring are in danger, she rushed through the flames, grasped the two younger children, and telling the boy to follow her, made her way from the burning building. On getting out-side she discovered, to her horror, that the boy still remained in the room, and, putting down the two she had rescued, went back for him. The flames had made such progress by this time that she could not pass the barrier between her and her child, and she was forced to desist. Her feelings, as she heard the cries of her son, who was being slowly roasted before her eyes, coupled with the knowledge that she her eyes, coupled with the knowledge that she was powerless, to save him, can better be imagined than described. When the filames had gained complete control of the house, and the cries of the burning boy had ceased in death, stupefied with horror, she convulsively clasped her remaining chifdren to her breast and left the scene. The cause of the fire is not known, as the two children who were saved are too small to give any reliable account of it; but it is supposed that some clothing which but it is supposed that some clothing which came in contact with the stove ignited, thus communicating the flames to surrounding ob-jects. A long search for the remains of the child who perished in the flames was consum mated by the discovery of a mass of blackened flesh and bones. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the remains this morning.—Chicay Republican, 18th.

MRS. LINCOLN AGAIN.

It has just come to light that Mrs. Lincoln has, for a year past, been railing money on various articles at a pawnbroker's shop in This institution, which has paid her some \$1300, now has two or three of her dresses one being, it is asserted, the dress which she wore at the time of the assassination of her husband. A "Very Dear Friend" and a \$4000 Dress.

Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of President Lincoln, has advertised a number of camel's hair shawls and other costly apparel for sale. Among the articles is "one white point lace dress, unmade, which cost \$4000," One of the camel's hair shawls, she says, cost \$1500, and another \$1250, There is also a white point-lace parasol-cover which cost \$250. Mrs. Lincoln states that these articles, which cost such enormous sums, were gifts of "very dear friends;" and that, as she has an income of only \$1700 a year, she is compelled to dispose of them. It is painful, on very account, to see Mrs. Lincoln in this attitude before the public. She has undoubtedly a right to dispose of these costly goods, if she sees fit to do so; but it strikes us that the dear friend" who made her a present of a thousand dollar dress" when her husband was in power, should have "come down" now that the widow needs more money, and, as she very forcibly says, "must have it." Who is this "very dear friend?" Was he a shoddy contractor? Can

any one tell us?

We are glad to see that Mrs. Lincoln's sense of propriety prevented her including in the list of advertised dresses the half-mourning which she is said to have put on at the time of the

here a few months since, has appeared in

death of Prince Albert. -The Dragon Japanese Troupe that left

Prize-fight Between Richard Fitzgerald and Edward Dooney for \$1000-Dooney Loses the Fight by a Foul Blow.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—This morning a prize-fight occurred at Robertsdale, about sixteen miles from this city, on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, between two feather weights, Richard Fitzgerald and Edward Dooney, called by his triends "Young Dooney" or "Dooney the Kid." The fight arose out of a difference occasioned by the appearance of the two in a trial of sparing ability at an exhibition of McCoole and by the appearance of the two in a trial of spar-ring ability at an exhibition of McCoole and Jones, given recently in this city. Dooney's friends claimed for him the most science, and consequently the better of the set to, both of which were disputed by Fitzgerald's adherents. The dispute led to a meeting between the friends of the two, and after considerable discussion an agreement was made to fight for a stake of \$1000. Fitzgerald is twenty-two years of age, and is a native of Liverpool. He has led a roving life, and served in the navy during the war. He had never lought in the ring before, though most of his life has been breathed in an atmosphere of pugulism. In appearance he is five feet three and a quarter inches in height, and measures thirty-six and a half inches about the chest. In build he is very muscular, and his constitution s of the hardiest, he never having known a day's

Dooney was born in New York in 1850, and is seventeen years of age. He is the son of a laborer living in this city on the west side. He is five feet one inch and a half in height, and weighs one hundred and filteen pounds, very active and strong, and a very active boxer. He active and strong, and a very active boxer. He is also a novice, never having been engaged in a

regular light in the prize ring before.

A special train left this city at 8 o'clock for the A special train left this city at 8 o'clock for the purpose of conveying the principals and spectators to the scene of the fight. The men and their seconds left their training quarters on the night previous, and were taken on board about a mile below the depot. At 9 o'clock the party arrived at the scene of the fight, which is the same as that at which Donovan and McGlade tought in 1861. There were present in all about

five hundred persons.

The ring having been pitched, at twenty-five minutes to 10 o'clock Fizzgerald shied his castor into the ring, and was batled with great applause. Dooney immediately afterwards followed by the results and the ring of the rin plause. Dooney immediately alterwards loved, being equally well received. The difference in the appearance of the two men was striking. Dooney had evidently been in good condition before making the match, as his week's training had reduced him but two pounds. His frame was very muscular, his body had not an ounce of superfluous flesh on it, and his step was springy and elastic. Fitzgerald, on the other hand, presented the appearance of a man who had undergone too severe labor; his weight had been reduced from 117 to 112 pounds in a week, and he appeared to be too finely drawn about the chest and loins. Each of them seemed confident and cheerful. Betting before the fight was at \$100 to \$75 on Fitzgerald.

Dooney was attended by Pat. McDermott and

George Brown, the black boy. Fitzgerald was attended by Jerry and Mike Donovan. Frank Ney acted as second for Fitzgerald, and Andy Duffy for Dooney, while Ben Burnish, a Chicago sporting man, was chosen referee. The toss was won by Dooney, and at three minutes to ten the fight began:—

Round 1-Both sparred cautiously at first, when, without an exchange they rushed to, ether, and Fitz-gerald, esting Doobey by the leg to throw him, was himself heavily thrown. Foul claimed, but not allowed.

Round 2—Fitsgerald led out landing on Doonay's face and ribs. They then clinched and after some fibbing, Fitzgerald was thrown.

Round 3—Fitzgerald was thrown.

Round 3—Fitzgerald again led off, striking on Dooney's ribs, when Dooney countered heavily on the left cheek, drawing first blood. In the clinch

Round 3—Fitzgeraid again led off, striking on Dooney's ribs, when Dooney countered heavily on the left cheek, drawing first blood. In the clinch Dooney was thrown.

Round 4—Even money on Dooney. Each sparred carefully, but Dooney succeeded in getting in twile on Fitzgeraid's left cheek, when they clinched, and Dooney went down.

Round 5—Fitzgeraid got home on the ribs; Dooney countered heavily on the left cheek and mouth: Fitz again got home on Dooney's ribs, and matual exchanges followed, ended by Dooney knocking his man fairly to grass.

Round 6—Siol' to \$75 on Dooney. Fitz showed a disposition to force the fighting, but Dooney struck him first on the left cheek. Fitzgeraid now got a stinger on Dooney's ribs. Dooney now forced the fighting, and Fitzgeraid, countering short, was lift heavily on the mouth, splitting his upper lip. He received two more visitations on the mouth, the second knocking him off his plus.

Round 7—Fitzgeraid came up with his lip bleeding profusely and left eye swelling. He landed a heavy blow on Dooney's ribs, but the latter struck him on the damaged eye again, and again a clinch followed, Fitzgeraid being heavily thrown.

Round 8—Dooney rushed it, planting his right on Fitz's cheek, but was countered again on the ribs. Dooney then bit his opponent three times heavily in the face, getting away each time. Fitz now atruck Dooney on the left tample, the latter countering on the head, Fitzgeraid then got in two more heavy blows on the ribs, when a series of exchanges followed, Dooney hitting in the face and fitz on the ribs. This was the severest round of the fight, Fitz being heavily thrown, with Dooney falling on him.

Round 9—Fitzgeraid came up weak, bleeding from mouth and cheek, and his left eve nearly closed. He struck out, but was short and Dooney, planting a fearful blow on his left cheek, knocked him clear lute his condense. Sooney were two presented and ried to gain wind by sparting. Booney however, kept busily at work, and by well-drive lines were home.

Round 10—Fitz in all of

chest, and right cheek, knocking him down in each round.

Kound 17—Fitz's face was very badly swollen, while Dooney appeared to be growing fresher. The latter got bome on both eyes, and Fitzgerald after sending in a stinger on Dooney's body, fell, litting short.

Round 18—Dooney got in his left on the mouth, and was countered on the cheet. Hard blows were given by each, Dooney hitting for the eyes, and Fitz getting in on the body. In the clinch Fitz was thrown.

Round 19 and last—Fitzgerald now seemed almost gone; both eyes were nearly closed, and he staggered from weakness and loss of blood. He hit short, while Dooney got in with effect on his face three times. They then clinched, and while falling, both yet in the air, Booney hit Fitzgerald on the ribs. Foul was claimed and a scene of great confusion ensued. The referee decided the fight in favor of Fitzgerald. A rush was then made for the referee by the crowd, and he would have been summarily dealt with had not several interfered to protect him, with cries of "shame" and protests against the decision. The crowd made its way back to the train, soon after which Fitzgerald became blind. Dooney, beyond a sight cut on the mouth, had not a scratch. The sum of \$125 was raised for Dooney on the train.

New Republican Organ.

The Herald says that Dana's new paper, to kill off Greeley, is thus contributed to, to start it:-

off Greeley, is thus contributed to, to start it:—
"T. A. Palmer, President of the Broadway Bank; \$20,090; Edwin D. Morgan, Ex-Governor, \$10,000, Frederick A. Conkling. Ex-Congressman, and the proposed godmother of the coming banking, \$10,000; George Opdyke, Ex-Mayor and promised godfather to ditto, \$10,000; Marshall O. Roberts, \$20,000. William M. Evarts \$10,000; W. H. Webb, \$10,000; Issae Sherman, \$10,000; William I. Blodgett, \$10,000; A. B. Cornell, \$10,000; S. B. Chittenden, \$10,000; A. B. Cornell, \$10,000; Marthall B. Blake, \$10,000; Elinit C. Cowdin, and Peter McMartin.
"These parties command a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, which will be doubled if necessary to carry out their purpose. They have purchased Tammany Hall, lentirely vemodelied the building, and made arrangements to issue a morning paper, to be called the Triegraph, and to commence its sale at two cents a copy, subject, of course to such changes as may hereafter become advisable. This new Republican organ will be under the editorial management of Charles A. Dana. for merly one of the Principal editors of the New York Thome, in connection with the brother of United States Senator Cenkling. Its object will be to check the folips, absurdities, vagaries, and vasolities of the Tribune and Trimes, and to take the position of the recognized Republicae organ in the State of New York."

-The Webb Sisters are playing in the English provinces. They will return early in

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION AT LANCASTER

The Banquet Last Night.

SPEECH OF COV. CEARY.

Departure of Companies. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

LANCASTER, Oct. 18 .- The fireman's excitement is unabated this morning. Companies are getting ready to leave. The banquet of the Empire Hook and Ladder last night was a complete ovation, and said to be the grandest affair of the kind that ever took place in Lancaster. Over three hundred guests sat down to the table, The hall was beautifully decorated, and a num ber of ladies occupied the stage. A speech was made by Governor Geary, who said he was proud of being a fireman, etc. The Governor was followed by Mayor Sanderson, Professor Wiedenshaw, Samuel H. Reynolds, Major Howell, William C. Vineyard, William M. Rankel, and others. During the entertainment a splendid gold-headed cane was presented to Governor Geary by the Empire boys. Everything passed off most pleasantly. A number of country companies leave this morning. The Philadelphia companies leave at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and will arrive in the city about 7 o'clock.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Riot Last Night-Result of the Coroner's Investigation-Colored Troops to be Disbanded, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, Oct. 18 .- The affray about 9 o'clock last night in Howard street, near Mulberry, whilst some fourteen hundred of the colored troops were marching, and the rear platoon of a company alleging they had been fired upon by some one outside with a pistol and also stoned, discharged a dozen of their muskets, killing a boy, named Charles A. Ellmeyer, has caused intense excitement. The deceased was merely a spectator. Investigation before the Coroner leaves it doubtful whether the colored troops had really been first assaulted. The evidence is contradictory.

Thus far the authorities have been unable to fix the killing upon any onc. It is still under investigation. It is supposed that the entire company will be arrested and held to answer. At one time soon after the affray, there were apprehensions of a scrious riot, but the police quelled the row. It is supposed that this circumstance will cause a disbanding by Governor Swann, of the negro troops. The matter has sesumed a very serious aspect, and threats are loud. The Masons and Odd Fellows, and a large number of our citizens are now out laying the corner stone of the new City Hall. It is an imposing affair.

Explosion of Benzine.

Boston, Oct. 18 .- Mrs. Caroline Ware, the housekeeper in a family residing at No. 106 Coylston street, last evening was burned to death, and a German girl named Hutts, employed in the same house, was fearfully burned, and it is feared that her injuries will prove fatal. The catastrophe occurred from the ignition of a can of benzine, with which the two women were cleaning furniture.

Loss of Life.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 18.—Last evening seven men were injured, three of them probably fatally, by the premature explosion of a blast in the slate quarries of J. J. Williams, at Fair Haven, Vermont. Two kegs of gunpowder were being poured into a crevice, which probably contained fire from a previous blast, causing the

From Fortress Monroe.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe. Oct. 18.—In Norfolk yesterday the corner-stone of the new hotel on the site of the old Atlantic was laid with impressive ceremonies, in which the Masonic fraternity participated. The people turned out in great numbers, crowding all the streets converging upon the main object of attraction, at the corner of Granby and West Main streets. About 4 o'clock P. M., the neveral lodges filed out of the lodge rooms and formed in procession, headed by the band from the United States receiving ship New Hampshire. All the members appeared in full regatia, and attracted much interest and curiosity of the residents, who of late years have been unaccessioned to such displays. P. M. J. G. Smith was marshal, and conducted the procession through many of the principal streets before proceeding to the hotel lot. The ceremonies commenced by singing the usual Praise." The architect, E. G. Smith, Esq., of Baltitimore, in placing the cement, used the soild gold trowel which was presented to and used by his Excellency Lovin Winder, Governor of Maryland, and R. W. G. M. Masons, at the ceremony of laying the corner tone of the Masonic Hall in Baltimore, May 15, 1814, and also used by him at the laying of the corner-tone of the Washington Monument in Baltimore, July 4, 1815.

A large number of articles were placed beneath the stone, consisting of newspapers, documents, silver coins, and liquore; also, a paper containing a history of the old Atlantic Hotel and the organization of the present hotel company, as follows.— The Norfolk Hotel Company, a laying for its object the erection of a new hotel in this city, was incorporated by the Worshiptin Court of Norfolk county on the 23th day of June, 1857. On the 18th of April, 1858, the company contracted to suid a hotel on the corner of Main and Gray streets, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Lind & Murdock, of Baltimore, Mri. The house thus contracted for was called the Atlantic Hotel."

After the completion of the was called the Atla

markets of the West in exchange for the products of that region.

The closing Masonic ode was then sung, and the procession took up the line of march to the Longs Roems, where a collation had been prepared; atter parisking of which, the company dispersed. The day was generally observed as a holiday by the business men many houses being closed.

The destruction of the old Asiantic has been sorely feit by the people of the city, and the completion of the new hole is looked forward to with a great deat of interest and satisfaction.

The United States frigate Portsmouth, the school ship for naval apprentices, has arrived here from New York, bound to Norfolk.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Race Between a Pedestrian and a Trotting Herse. The Pedestrian Distanced.
Bostos, October 17.—A sporting event of unusual interest came off on the Mystic Park, near this city, this afternoon, consisting of a match between James Griffin, the pedestrian, and the celebrated trotting horse Captain McGowan, the latter being matched for \$1000 to irot ten miles while Griffin rau five. Samuel Emerson backed the horse and John Stetson, Ir becked Mr. Griffin Griffin had run a great Jr., backed Mr. Griffin. Griffin had run a great many races of various distances, and the horse McGowan has in the past shown himself to be the best horse in the country for a long distance.

The articles of agreement between Messrs. Stetson and Emerson were entered into on the 28th ult., and were that the golding McGowan could not trot ten miles, in harness (the horse being confined strictly to the rules of the track) while Griffin ran five miles. It was stipulated that the man was to toe the scratch and to score for the word, both to make an even start, and the parties making the match to draw for posttions at the start, and provided the horse is shead at the second mile (the man having run one), then the horse retains his position, and the man to turn out when the horse passes him: the same at the end of the fourth mile man going two); the same at the end of the eighth mile (the man going four); but providing the man was ahead on either of the heats, then the horse was to turn out when passing him.

There was a larger crowd of spectator gathered to witness the novel contest between man and beast than had been assembled on the Park during the season. There probably were not less than 10,000 or 12,000 present, and for an hour before the competitors appeared the bet-ting was spirited and heavy. The majority seemed to have confidence in the ability of Griffin to perform his five miles to McGowan's ten, and at one time the betting on the man was nearly three to one; but the general average was in the proportion of seventy-five to a hun-

dred, and the takers were plenty.

At about a quarter-past 4 the horse came upon the track, and was driven a couple of times around. At first he manifested a little lameness, but it soon passed away. At half-past four Mr. Griffin came upon the track in a carriage, and was received with hearty cheering. He toed the scratch, and when the horse came down even, he started off with him. McGowan took the lead, of course, and gained all the while, Griffin started at a pre-ty smart gait, and kept it up for the first mile, making it considerably in advance of McGowan's two miles. completing the third mile, however, which was done in 17.422, it was observed that the man was rapidly tiring, and he had not proceeded more than a dozen rods on the fourth mile when he

gave out altogether.

The time of the several three miles which Griffin completed was 5.284, 6.024, and 6.12. When Griffin had finished his third mile the horse had completed his sixth and been gone some twenty seconds on the seventh. He continued to trot the ten miles after the man had been declared "distanced," making them in 30 minutes 81 seconds, the time of the several miles being as ollows:-2 56, 2.52, 2.55, 2.533, 2.55, 2.58, 3.00, 3°03g, 3°15, and 3°20g.
There was great disappointment manifested on

the part of the speciators at Gr'ffin giving out so soop, and the explanation offered was that he had been suffering from filness.

Dickens' New Preface to "American Notes."

The twelfth volume of the Diamond Edition of Charles Dickens' works has just been issued, It contains "Oliver Twist," "Pictures from Italy," and "American Notes for General Circulation." The "Notes" have this new preface:—

"My readers have opportunities of judging for them-selves whether the influences and tendencies which I distrusted in America had any existence but in my imagination. They can examine for them-selves whether there has been anything in the public career of that country since, at home or abroad, which suggests that there influences and tendencies public career of that country since, at home or abroad, which suggests that these indusnoes and tendencies really did extst. As they find the fact they will judge me. If they discern any evidences of wrong doing in any direction I have indicated, they will acknowledge that I had reason in what I wrote. If they discern no such thing, they will consider me altegether mistaken—but nor wilfully. Prejudiced I am not, and never have been otherwise than in favor of the United States. I have many friends in America, I feel a grateful interest in the country, I hope and believe it will work out a problem of the highest importance to the human race. To represent me as viewing America with ill-nature, coldness, animosity, is merely to do a very foolish thing, which is always a very easy one."

CALIFORNIA.

The Result of the Judicial Elections-Probable Success of the Republicans-Unsatisfactory Operations at the New Almaden Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The election has been very close. The Republican candidate may be elected for Judge of the Supreme Court, but the contest is indicative of no political feeling in the State. A short vote and personal popularity has had much to do with the Republean successes.

Operations at the New Almaden mine for

months past have proven unsatisfactory. The expenses are in excess of receipts, the ores are of an inferior quality, and the prospects for the

-"The Last Trump Card," a new comedy by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, is in rehearsal at the Prince of Wales, Liverpool.

-Mr. Forrest made his first appearance on the Boston stage as "Damon," February 5, 1827. The receipts were \$341. When he played "Richard III" they rose to \$945.

-A Dutch paper advertises "Circe," the novel which has caused so much talk in London, as "a new novel of Miss Braddon's, de rived from the French of Octave Feuillet, by Babington-White."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Friday, Oct. 18, 1867.

Money continues in good demand at 7 per cent. for call loans on best securities. First class mercantile paper ranges from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning but price of the continue of the c tive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue very dull. 1004 was bid for 10-40s; 1044 for June and July 7 30s; 1114 for 6s of 1881; 1112 for 62 5-20s; 1081 for 64 5-20s; 1082 for 65 5-20s; and 1064 for July, 65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101f, and old do, at 98.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50\cdot @50\cdot, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 124\cdot @124\cdot, no change; Lehigh Valley at 52\cdot @52\cdot, a decline of \(\dagger\); Pennsylvania Railroad at 52, no change; and Norristown at 64, an advance of \(\delta\). S8\(\delta\) was bid for Minchill 32 for North Pennsylvania. Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for El-mira common; 40 for preferred do.; 27 for Cata-wissa preferred; 27g for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Rathroad shares were dull.
Second and Third sold at 78, no change. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walaut; 124 for Hestonville; and 32 for Green and Coates. for Hestonville; and 32 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices,
Girard sold at 594, no change. 107 was bid for
Seventh National; 244 for North America; 164
for Philadelphia; 1424 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 574 for Commercial; 110 for Tradesmen's; 110 for Kensington; 76 for City; 63 for
Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation
sold at 38, a decline of \$; and Morris Osnal
preferred at 95, an advance of 5; 14 was bid for
Schuylkill Navigation common; 27; for pre-

Schuylkill Navigation common; 274 for pre-ierred do.; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1447; 11 A. M., 1442; 12 M., 144; 1 P. M., 1442.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

BEFORE BOARDS.

50 sh Leh V R. 52% 50 sh Leh V R. 32d 52%

\$100 U S 7-80% Jy 104% 1908 Read R. C. 50%
\$390 City 6a, New 101% 100 do 56% 50%
\$200 do. New 101% 500 do 18-60 50%
\$200 do. New 101% 500 do 18-60 60%
\$500 a7 All Co sc. 72% 100 do 18-60 60%
\$500 a7 All Co sc. 72% 100 do 18-60 10%
\$500 a7 All Co sc. 72% 100 do 18-60 10%
\$500 a7 All Co sc. 72% 100 do 18-50%
\$500 a7 All Co sc. 72% 100 do 18-50%
\$500 a7 All Co sc. 72% 100 do 18-50%
\$500 a7 All Co sc. 72% 100 do 18-50%
\$500 a7 All Co sc. 72% 100 do 18-50%
\$500 a8 Can & 56/11 50%
\$500 a8 Leh V R. 52%
\$500 a8 Co sc. 52%
\$500

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111 @1111; do. 1862, 1111@1111; do., 1864, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1081@1081; do., 1865, new, 1061@1061; do., 1867, new, 1061@1061; do. 5s, 10-40e, 1001@1001; do. 7'30s, June, 1041@1041; do., July, 1041@1041; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119'40; do., July, 1864, 119'40; do., July, 1864, 119'40; do., October, 1864, 119'40@1191; do. December, 1864, 1184@1181; do., May, 1865, 1171@1171; do., August, 1866, 1161@1161; do., September, 1865, 1151@1161; do., October, 1865, 1161@1161; do., October, 1865, I161@1161; do., October, I865, I161@1161; d

Silver, 1874@140.
—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881, 111@1114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1114@1114; do., 1864, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1083@1084; do., 1865, 1083@1084; do., 1865, 1083@1084; do. July, 1865, 1064@1064; do. July, 1867, 1064@1064; do. July, 1867, 1064@1064; do. July, 1867, 1064@1064; S. 1064@1064; S. 1064@1064; S. 1064@1064; S. 1064@1064; S. 1064@1064; S. 1064@1064; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1184; May, 1865, 1174; August, 1865, 1164; September, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1154. Gold, 1444@1444. 1441@1441.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Cq. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@1114; old 5-20s, 1111@1114; new 5-20s, 1864, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1084@1084; do., July, 1061@1064; do., 1867, 1084@1064; 10-40s, 100@1004; 7-30s, June, 1044@1044; do., July, 1044@1044. Gold, 1444@1442.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 18 .- The Flour maarket was rather weak to-day in consequence of the decline in New York and Chicago, but prices were without quotable change. About 900 barrels were taken by the home consumers, at \$7.50@ 8:50 % bbl. for superfine; \$8:50@10 for old stock 8:50 % bbl. for superfine: \$8:50@10 for old stock and fresh ground extras; \$11@12 for Norlhwestern extra family; \$11:50@18 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do,; and \$18:50@18 for Fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8:75@9.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for prime Wheat is less active and prices are lower. Sales of red at \$2:40@3:65 and California at \$3:25. Rye is steady at \$1.70@1.74 for Pennsylvania. Corn is less active and lower. Sales of yellow at \$1:50@1:52, and Western mixed at \$1:48@1:59. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 75:@30c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt. 150 bushels Cloverseed sold at \$9:25. Timothy cannot be quoted over \$2:50. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.75. the crushers at \$2.75. The last sale of Bark was at \$55 \$2 ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Cotton is dull at 19@20c. for middling upland

and New Orleans. Nothing doing in Whisky.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Yoak, Oct. 18.—Stocks strong and active. [Chicago and Rock Island, 37%; Reading, 101%; Cumberland preferred, 20%; Virginia 62, 48; Missouri 63, 103%; Hudson River, 12 108; United States Five-twenties, 1852, 111%; do. 1864, 1083; do. 1855, 1031%; Ten-forties, 100%; Seven-thirties, 104%; Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 1441%. Sterling Exchange, 1093%.

New York, Oct. 18.—Cotton quiet at 19c. for midding. Flour heavy and 296930c. lower; 10,000 barrels sold—State, 39·10@11·10: Obio, 510·50@14; Western, 50·10@13-75; Southern, \$10·75@14·72; Califordia, \$11·50@13-50. Wheat is declining. Corn dull, and 1602c, lower; 36,000 bushels sold; mixed Western \$128@13-9. Oats dull and declined ic. Beef quiet. Perk dull; new mess, \$22·31½@22-60. Lard dull.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 18.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Salem, R. H. Powell.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Newport, Blakiston,
Graeff & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Alexandria, do.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Dovey, Bulkiey &
Co. Co.
Schr W. Capes, Chase, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. S., Watson, Houck, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Hiswstha, Newman, Newburyport, Mammoth
Vein Coal Co.
Schr G. Green, Westcott, Fredericksbury, Quintard,
Ward & Co.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Scull, Boston, Audenried, Norton

& Co.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston,
Schr C. L. Herricks, Baldwin, Dighton,
Schr Mary G. Farr. Moloy, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co. St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoft.

COAL CO.

St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoft.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Alfaretta. Bibber, from Portland.
Schr L. and M. Reed, Hugg, is days from St. Marys.
Ga. with inmber to E. A. Soudder & Co.
Schr Farragat, Coggins, 2 days from St. Andrews, N.
B. with humber to E. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Montrose, Grierson, 8 days from Calais, with
inn ber to captain.
Schr M. H. Marvel, Quillin, from Richmond.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Boston.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, from Boston.
Schr B. Castner, Robinson, from Beverly.
Schr L. Hanter, Perry, from Newport.
Schr L. Hanter, Perry, from Newport.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Providence.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Providence.
Schr T. Clyde, Scall, from Providence.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, trom Boston.
Schr D. Gifford, Jerroid, from Boston.
Schr C. Heft, Shoe, from Frodericksburg.
Schr Seventy-six, Teel, from Calais.
Steamer Diamond State, Taibot, 13 nours from Balvtimore, with mase, to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamship Juniata. Hoxie, from New Orleans, via Havana lith inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadel-phia and Southern Mall Steamship Co. Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Rowes, from Havana 14th inst., with sugar, etc., to T. Wattson & Sons.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., Oct. 17-6 A. M.—Brig R. Sheppard, from Philadelphia for Retterdam, went to sea last night.
Ship Tuscarora, from Philadelphia for Mobile, is at anchor off the Buoy on the Brown.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Ship J. O. Baker, Miller, for Philadelphia, at Leghorn ist last,
Barque Gottfried, Jongblood, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Helvoet 29th ult.
Barque Cari Georg, Arfman, from London for Philadelphia, sailed frem Deal 2d tust.
Brig Mailds, Dix, from Portameuth for Philadelphia, at Heimes' Hole lith inst.
Behr Edwin, Allen, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday,
Schr Eliza Frances, Bawyer, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Portiand 15th inst.
Schr Vrale, Mason, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Appenaug 15th inst.
Behr E. G. Irwin, Alkins, hence, at Providence 18th
instant,
Schr John Computer, Childre hence, at Dighton 18th nstant, Schr John Compton, Childs, hence, at Dighton 15th Instant, Schr Commerce, Mullen, hence, at Fall River 14th Schr Effa Fish, from Banger for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.
Schr Transit, Rackett, hence, at Fall River 16th instant.
Schra R. H. Wilson and H. W. Benedict, hence, at Rewport 16th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York Ook. I.—Arrived, steamship Pennayiaula, Lowis, from Liverpool.
Steamship Persia, Lett, from Liverpool.
Ship Koomar, Griffing, from Liverpool.

HARPER'S BAZAR IS RECEIVED THE day baued. Ten conts a number, or \$4 a year.

HARPER'S WEISKLY, same price.

HARPER'S WEISKLY, same price.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, \$4 a year.

Ether of the above, and one year's subscription to Ether of the above, and one year's subscription to Ether of the above, and one year's subscription to Ether of the above, and one year's subscription to Ether of the above, and one year's subscription to Ether of the above, and one year's subscription to Ether of the ALLEN'S, CARDS, CARDS